



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
BURUNDI  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Mr. Agostinho Zacarias**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

From 14 to 15 July 2014, OCHA, UNICEF and WFP regional offices supported the Resident Coordinator's office (RCO) and other UN agencies to conduct an interagency After Action Review (AAR) mission in Burundi. The three agencies, who came from the regional offices, did not represent their individual agencies but the UN System. The objective of the AAR mission was to "have a common appraisal of the humanitarian flood response in order to identify its strengths and gaps, and propose activities to increase the common preparedness and response capacity of all humanitarian actors involved in Burundi." On 14 July, the mission conducted discussions with the National Platform for the Management of Risks and Disasters (PFN), the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), UN agencies, and undertook a field visit. On 15 July, the National Platform organized a workshop of key humanitarian stakeholders to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the flood response, and to draw key lessons learned to inform future strategy.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

The report has been shared with all partners including the Government of Burundi, La Solidarité de la jeunesse chrétienne pour la paix et l'enfance (SOJPAE), Sport Sans Frontières, Hope 87, Croix Rouge du Burundi, Caritas Burundi, PACT Burundi. All CERF recipient agencies were part in developing the report and the final version has been shared with all.

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 15,617,154		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	1,978,455
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	0
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	212,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,190,455</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 14-Mar-14			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-048	Multi-sector	133,894
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-049	Health-Nutrition	98,496
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-050	Water and Sanitation	90,148
FAO	14-RR-FAO-015	Food	416,307
WFP	14-RR-WFP-024	Food	576,510
IOM	14-RR-IOM-021	Camp Management	383,583
UNHCR	14-RR-HCR-020	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	279,517
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,978,455</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	1,770,165
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	186,698
Funds forwarded to government partners	21,592
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,978,455</b>

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

From 9 -10 February 9-10, 2014, the Bujumbura area experienced extremely heavy rainfall, with more than 80 mm recorded within a few hours. The rainfall generated intense runoff in the watersheds, causing the Gasenyi River to burst its banks, while landslides devastated several outlying areas of the city. Overall, 77 people lost their lives, over 20,000 were displaced, and there was extensive damage to local infrastructure, with more than 3,700 houses destroyed. Moreover, FAO partners in Bujumbura Rural reported that large areas of crops were destroyed and that 7,500 persons would be in need of emergency assistance to resume their farm activities. The total number of affected population was estimated to over 20,000 people. Among those, over 10,000 were identified as vulnerable including 5,200 women, 4,800 men and 2,300 children in Bujumbura city and Bujumbura Rural (Isale commune). The National Platform for the Management of Risks and Disasters (PFN) coordinated and led the response to the disaster, in collaboration with the UN Humanitarian Taskforce, the donor community, NGOs and the local communities. However, due to the economic context of Burundi, as one of the poorest countries in the world, the country has limited capacity to handle emergencies on its own. Moreover, when the flood disaster happened, assistance was also being provided to returnees and therefore the Government and humanitarian agencies did not have sufficient resources to cover all needs identified. There was therefore a gap between the resources available and the actual needs.

With rains expected to continue and intensify throughout the month of March, an already serious situation was likely to deteriorate if immediate action was not taken. Response capacities were limited since actors were using items which were in actual fact already allocated to existing programmes. Large needs would be unmet during the coming months if additional resources were not provided. Given this context, the UN Country Team in Burundi decided to pursue CERF funding.

## **II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION**

A joint rapid assessment mission led by the PFN was organized on 10 February 2014. The mission was composed by members of the PFN, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, the Red Cross Movement and representatives of the local government in the affected areas.

Under the coordination of PFN, the Government of Burundi, UN agencies and other partners identified and agreed that emergency shelter, protection, food, non-food and hygiene items were the most urgent priorities. The Government of Burundi mobilised assistance from all provinces and fresh food was collected and transported to Bujumbura while the Ministry of Solidarity informed that all health care related cost will be paid by the Ministry. Likewise, the Ministry also promised that they would provide iron sheeting for rebuilding houses.

In relation to food security, it was decided that WFP and FAO was to work together to ensure fair access to food for approximately 10,000 individuals (of which 5,200 were male and 4,800 were female, 2,300 of these were children) for three months, and essential agricultural inputs to 1,500 most disadvantaged households (or 7,500 individuals). At least 1,500 vulnerable farmers was to receive assorted vegetable and crops seeds, (beans, maize, sweet potatoes cobs), fertilizers and other inputs with tools in preparation for seasons 2014B<sup>1</sup> and 2014C<sup>2</sup>. It was further decided WFP was to provide food assistance during the three months that people were expected to spend in the sites. UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and their partners were to work on improving living conditions in the sites approved by the Government (our sites were set up with plastic sheeting while the Government also identified affected populations whose houses were not totally destroyed). UNICEF was to ensure separation of men, women and the young's tents in order to improve protection on the site. WHO and UNICEF were to encourage affected populations to receive health care from neighbouring public health centres (specific attention was to be given to psychological support and to the prevention of cholera outbreak in the temporary sites). UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA and IOM were to work together to identify other needs in terms of non-food items, female care kits and other needs for particular groups among the affected population.

The CERF funded activities focused on the areas affected by the floods. These included the Bujumbura rural province (communes of Mutimbuzi and Isale) and Bujumbura City (communes of Kinama, Kamenge, Buterere, Ngagara, and Kanyosha).

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<sup>1</sup> Second agricultural season in 2014

<sup>2</sup> Third agricultural season in 2014

### III. CERF PROCESS

To better coordinate the response actions, the PFN has recently established six sector groups: 1) food security; 2) WASH; 3) health and nutrition; 4) education; 5) communications and logistics; 6) camp management, shelter and protection. These groups are led by specific ministries and institutions of the Government of Burundi. Under the coordination of PFN, the Government of Burundi, UN agencies and other partners meet on a daily basis at the central level, while sector group meetings were used to make humanitarian response operations more efficient. During the coordination meetings, situation updates, immediate response interventions carried out and specific action points towards addressing the most pressing priorities were discussed. The CERF prioritization process took into account the needs assessed by the agencies in their areas of responsibility through consultative meetings with all UN Agencies involved. The UN agencies met and coordinated within the already functioning UN Humanitarian Task Force. Moreover, as the UN agencies also participated in the National Platform and its sector groups the national coordination system, as well as the national contingency plan, was useful for the CERF process.

During these consultations, it was decided that WFP and FAO should work together in relation to food security, ensuring access to food and essential agricultural inputs among other things; UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and their partners should collaborate on improving living conditions in the sites; UNICEF should provide monitoring teams to ensure the separation of men, women and the young's tents in order to improve protection at the site; and UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA and IOM should work together to identify needs in terms of non-food items, such as female care kits.

Gender equality was taken into consideration throughout the process of designing and implementing activities under the CERF allocation. For example, protection considerations, including prevention from and protection against gender-based violence, and targeted interventions to reach all populations groups, including the most vulnerable, were factored into the design. Agencies and their partners ensured that opportunities and resources within the affected community were identified, and children, youth and parents participated as active agents. This was particularly realized through the recreational activities and the psychosocial support interventions in the temporary sites, where children and parents were empowered and supported to find their own solutions for the care of children and other vulnerable people within the affected community.

Moreover, for general food distributions, as well as supplementary children's rations, many households were represented by females during the distribution exercises and implementing partners were asked to use the gender parity as a key distribution rule as much as possible. Agencies, with the support of the Government and others stakeholders, tried to reduce both the exclusion and inclusion errors by relying on participative approach during beneficiary identification and targeting. During food distribution, an opportunity was given to beneficiaries to voice their concerns, if any. In addition, some agencies and cooperating partners established a complaint feedback mechanism at every food distribution site through which women was represented at 50 per cent.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 20,000				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Multi-sector	3,879	2,900	6,779
	Health-Nutrition	5,200	4,800	10,000
	Water and Sanitation	6,500	6,250	12,750
	Food	5,695	5,385	11,080
	Camp Management	6,293	5,819	12,112
	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law	5,200	4,800	10,000

#### **BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION**

A joint rapid assessment mission was organized on 10 February 2014 to assess the situation. The number of beneficiaries was estimated through a registration of the affected population that was undertaken in the early stages of the response, enabling humanitarian actors to target assistance. Moreover, from the beginning the Red Cross, in partnership with local administrative authorities, monitored people affected by the disaster and established lists that have simplified beneficiaries targeting for interventions. By this effect, double counting was avoided by registering the affected population.

Given that the disaster was in an urbanized area, there were significant challenges in targeting due to a high level of inclusion errors. Humanitarian actors found it difficult to distinguish between affected, indirectly affected and opportunists.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	5,200	6,500
Male	4,800	6,250
Total individuals (Female and male)	10,000	12,750
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,300	2,900

## **CERF RESULTS**

Four sites were identified by the Government authorities to gather the victims of the flood disaster. The nearest health centres were provided with health emergency kits to ensure basic health care of the population and victims of flooding.

A total of 2,329 children benefited from recreational activities that were organized on a daily basis between March and May in the 4 temporary sites, and between June and July directly in the suburbs where the families returned to once the temporary sites were dismantled. The children also received awareness messages on hygiene, education, risks related to child labor and peaceful cohabitation through games. In addition, 9,613 children received school and recreational kits to pursue their schooling in 8 schools affected by the flood in three communes of Bujumbura: Buterere, Kinama and Kamenge.

All parents living in the 4 temporary sites that were set up following the floods were sensitized on child protection, with a specific focus on birth registration, access to education and prevention of child labor. These themes were identified together with the parents as key priorities, considering the importance of ensuring protection of all children that were affected by the floods, as well as their access to schools and avoiding child labor following the displacement. A total of 882 children affected by the floods were identified as not being registered and not having their birth certificates. In collaboration with the register offices in the affected districts, all 882 children were registered and received their birth certificates.

Some 262 children and 118 women were identified in need of psychosocial support among the people who were affected by the floods. All of them were supported through counselling services, individual or group therapy depending on their individual situations. In addition, 10 community awareness sessions on the importance of psychosocial support, involving 13 groups with more than 140 parents, were organized to support and empower them to provide better care for their children. The skills of 70 teachers and school heads (35 females and 35 males) were reinforced to support children affected by the flood in 3 communes (Buterere, Kinama and Kamenge) of Bujumbura Mairie. Each school has developed an emergency prevention and response plan.

CERF funding helped agencies to provide the following supplies to the Ministry of Health: cholera kits, health emergency kits, malaria diagnosis and treatment medicine, sodium lactate solution, oral rehydration solution and zinc tablets, disinfection products and materials (creoline, calcium hypochlorite, benzyl benzoate lotion, spray pumps, clothing, gloves) and incentives fees for disinfection and sensitization agents and their supervisors, as well as for psychologists taking care of psychological cases. Severe acute malnutrition cases in children under five and supplementation of lactating women were also improved thanks to CERF funding.

A total of 12,750 persons living in 4 temporary sites have had access to a minimum of 15 liters per day of potable water. Another 7,650 people in IDPs camps and surrounding communities were given access to adequate basic sanitation and were sensitized about good hygiene practices. In addition, 2,550 households received soap, jerry cans, buckets for water provision and storage.

Various input assistance for agricultural seasons 2014C and 2015A were given to 1,840 households through seeds and other input fairs, using vouchers. One month after inputs assistance, households started getting the first yields of vegetables. Some of that was used for household consumption and some of it was sold. The generated incomes allowed households to cover other food and non-food expenditures such as cassava flower, cooking oil, salt, soaps, etc. An evaluation highlighted that the meal frequency at an average of two meals a day for both children and adults was reached during the project period.

In summary, with the support of the CERF funding, agencies collectively reached their planned targets as laid out in the CERF application (both in terms of beneficiaries and outcomes). The CERF contributed to a positive change in the humanitarian situation after the intervention.

## **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

**a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Yes, the CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries. For example, CERF funds were spent in a way enabling farmers to buy seeds from local vendors, well known to them from the neighbourhood, and get seeds which they are confident will grow in their region. This prevented people from hesitating and they could decide without assistance from anybody. Another example is that the support of CERF funds allowed UNHCR to intervene very quickly, purchasing NFIs and these NFIs were delivered quickly to victims by the Red Cross

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>3</sup>?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funds helped agencies to respond to time critical needs within 72 hours. UNICEF was able to initiate response within 72 hours by leveraging pre-positioned stocks and existing partnerships, and WFP was able to activate rapid internal funding mechanism to facilitate a rapid response to the crisis.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Funding was also received in the form of an Emergency Cash Grant from OCHA (\$100,000) and from UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (\$100,000). UNICEF WASH received \$12,000 from OCHA via UNDP, which was used by the Burundi Red Cross for dislodging of affected school latrines.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

As the agencies came together to jointly complete the appeal for CERF funding, the response was coordinated from the start. Therefore through the CERF funding, the UN agencies discussed and coordinated their response in a way that might not have been the case had they not received the CERF funding. Moreover, Red Cross Burundi took the lead to identify victims of the disaster and all agencies agreed on using lists set by this NGO. Also, for example, with these funds, FAO coordinated with partners, DPAE Bujumbura Rural and PACT (NGO) in a way quite different from the traditional assistance that consisted in distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to vulnerable households. Partners were asked to facilitate contact and dealing directly between farmers and local vendors. Instead of creating wealth for suppliers, it injected money in community. This was a genuine community participatory rehabilitation in dignity as it valued beneficiaries and local producers of seeds.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

N/A

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<sup>3</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).



## V. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity

**TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
UNCT and the Humanitarian Taskforce (TFH) needs to be strengthened in terms of strategic humanitarian coordination	OCHA to support the UNCT and humanitarian taskforce focal points to strengthen their strategic humanitarian coordination. OCHA to also provide training on existing humanitarian financing mechanisms, including on expediting CERF requests, leveraging other funding modalities, including the OCHA cash grant and BCPR funds, and tracking of humanitarian funding to determine funding priorities and gaps. (Some of this has already taken place and a disaster simulation exercise took place in October 2014)	RCO with OCHA and TFH
An early warning system should be established, drawing on the extensive national network of Red Cross volunteers throughout the country.	WFP/UNICEF to take the lead in this with the National Platform leveraging existing or planned initiative to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach. (This is currently ongoing.)	WFP/UNICEF
Drawing on key capacity development areas identified during the simulation exercise, a plan of action was prepared outlining a framework to support disaster management in Burundi.	It has to be ensured that this plan is realistic and then implemented.	Humanitarian Taskforce with National Platform for the Management of Risks and Disasters
UNICEF was able to initiate response within 72 hours by leveraging pre-positioned stocks and existing partnerships, and WFP was able to activate rapid internal funding mechanism to facilitate a rapid response to the crisis.	Other agencies could learn from these two agencies	UNCT

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
<b>CERF project information</b>			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	21.02.14– 20.08.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-048	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Safe, protective and learning environment for displaced children and families due to floods		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 231,830	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 133,894	• NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 85,711
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 133,894	• Government Partners: US\$ 0
<b>Results</b>			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	1,800	3,879	Beneficiary figures are higher than expected as the interventions took place in an urban area and reached complete communities rather than only the targeted beneficiaries.
b. Male	1,200	2,900	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	3,000	6,779	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	1,000	2,000	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure safety and protection of displaced children and families</li> <li>Provide access to school to all displaced children</li> </ul>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2,000 children benefited from recreational activities and are more resilient</li> <li>At least 500 parents and caregivers are able to provide better care of their children in terms of prevention of violence and exploitation</li> <li>1,000 vulnerable families received plastic mats and cloths</li> <li>At least 200 children benefited of individual psychosocial support</li> <li>70 school teachers have increased skills to deal with children affected by the emergency situation</li> <li>2,000 children received school material and are able to go back to school</li> <li>At least 1,000 children are registered at birth and receive their birth certificates</li> </ol>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,329 children benefited from recreational activities that were organized on a daily basis between March and May in the 4 temporary sites, and between June and July directly in the suburbs where the families returned once the temporary sites were dismantled. Children of 3 different age groups, namely below 8 years, between 8 and 13 years old, and children older than 13 years old, participated in recreational activities. They also received awareness messages on hygiene, education, risks related to child labor and peaceful cohabitation through games. This activity was implemented in collaboration with the NGO Sports</li> </ol>			

<p>Sans Frontieres.</p> <p>2. All parents living in the 4 temporary sites that were set up after the floods were sensitized on child protection, with a specific focus on birth registration, access to education and prevention of child labor. These themes were identified together with the parents as key priorities, considering the importance of ensuring protection of all children that were affected by the floods, as well as their access to schools and avoiding child labor following the displacement. The awareness was facilitated by the Sports Sans Frontieres animators and members of the child protection committees that were set up in each temporary site. Through this process, parents also supported the identification of children who had not been registered at birth, or who did not have or lost their birth certificates.</p> <p>3. A total of 2,000 plastic mats and 4,000 cloths were distributed in the temporary sites to women and children who were affected by the floods with the support of the Burundi Red Cross.</p> <p>4. 262 children and 118 women were identified needing of psychosocial support among the people who were affected by the floods. All of them were supported through counselling services, individual or group therapy depending on their individual situations. Among them, 20 cases were also referred to medical specialized services. In addition to that, 10 community awareness sessions on the importance of psychosocial support, 13 talking groups with the participation of more than 140 parents were organized to support and empower them to provide better care for their children.</p> <p>5. The skills of 70 teachers and school heads (35 females and 35 males) were reinforced to support children affected by the flood in 3 communes (Buterere, Kinama and Kamenge) of Bujumbura Mairie. Each school has developed an emergency prevention and response plan.</p> <p>6. 9,613 children received school and recreational kits to pursue their schooling in 8 schools affected by the flood in the above mentioned communes of Bujumbura.</p> <p>7. Support to ensure the birth registration for more than 1,700 children affected by the floods was provided to the Ministry of Interior. A total of 882 children affected by the floods were identified as not being registered and not having their birth certificate. In collaboration with the register offices in the affected districts, all 882 children were registered and received their birth certificates.</p>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>With the CERF funds, school materials were purchased for 2,000 students. UNICEF used part of the school kits provided for the Back To School Campaign organized each year to fill the gap and distributed equitably the materials to all affected children in these 8 schools.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b></p> <p><b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b> Gender equality has been taken into consideration throughout the process of designing and implementing this project. Protection considerations, including prevention from and protection against gender-based violence, and targeted interventions to ensure to reach all populations groups, including the most vulnerable, were factored into the design of this project. UNICEF and its partners ensured that opportunities and resources within the affected community were identified and children, youth and parents participated as active agents and played active parts in rebuilding their families. This was particularly realized through the recreational activities and the psychosocial support interventions in the temporary sites, where children and parents were empowered and supported to find their own solutions for the care of children and other vulnerable people within the affected community.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT</p>
<p>No specific evaluation was conducted on CERF funding, but the NPF, with OCHA (Nairobi) UNICEF and WFP support, conducted an analysis exercise to evaluate the coordination mechanisms. Moreover, UNICEF and implementing partners monitored daily the activities and reported weekly to the NPF.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	27.03.14-26.09.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-049	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health-Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Health and Nutrition Assistance to victims of flooding		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,600,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 98,496	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 98,496	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 5,723
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	5,200	5,200	
b. Male	4,800	4,800	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	10,000	10,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	2,300	2,300	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality among affected population;</li> <li>Contribute to the prevention of common diseases, particularly diarrhoeal diseases in the areas devastated by the torrential rains.</li> </ul> <p>Nutrition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure children aged below five (5) years and pregnant and lactating mothers affected by floods in Bujumbura Municipality have access to basic nutrition care</li> <li>Support health centers in flood affected areas to mitigate the additional demand on existing nutrition services through the increase in new cases of severe acute malnutrition within the under-five population;</li> <li>Ensure screening and referral of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition by community health workers for appropriate care and management.</li> </ul>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 95 per cent of patients are treated in nearest health facilities.</li> <li>At least 98 per cent of households in the affected area are disinfected with creoline.</li> <li>A session taking psycho-social care disaster severely affected mentally organized in each of the four sites per week for a month.</li> <li>2 sessions of awareness of the population on the prevention and appropriate treatment of diarrhoeal diseases.</li> <li>Health center staff in the affected areas benefit from ten (10) days support supervisions from Ministry of Health national and district teams</li> <li>At least 150 children aged under five years of age suffering from severe acute malnutrition benefit from life-saving nutrition</li> </ol>			

treatment according to CMAM guidelines

7. At least 100 pregnant and 80 lactating women benefit from Iron and Folic acid supplementation

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Expected outcome	Actual achieved outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 95% of patients are treated in nearest health facilities.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Four sites were identified by the Government authorities to gather people victims of flooding. The nearest health centers were provided with health emergency kits by UNICEF to ensure basic health care of the population and victims of flooding. The serious injuries of victims of flooding were referred in the national hospitals and fees were covered by the ministry of solidarity. The activity reached the original expected outcomes.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 98% of households in the affected area are disinfected with creoline.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Creoline (4,000 liters) was provided by UNICEF for daily toilet disinfection of the four sites. Incentives were paid to hygiene agents and their supervisors to ensure quality work. The activity reached the original expected outcomes.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A session taking psycho-social care disaster severely affected mentally organized in each of the four sites per week for a month.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Two psychologists from the national « Centre Neuropsychiatrique de Kamenge » were supported to ensure assistance and care of mental disorders due to this disaster.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 sessions of awareness of the population on the prevention and appropriate treatment of diarrhoeal diseases.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Sensitization on prevention and appropriate treatment of diarrheal diseases was a continued activity implemented by Red Cross and Ministry of Health agents working on the four sites.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health center staff in the affected areas benefit from ten (10) days support supervisions from MoH national and district teams</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. The national team was regularly visiting the four sites and the nearest health centers.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 150 children aged under five years of age suffering from severe acute malnutrition benefit from life-saving nutrition treatment according to CMAM guidelines</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) reached 129 children in the affected district</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 100 pregnant and 80 lactating women benefit from Iron and Folic acid supplementation</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. CERF funding ensured iron and folic acid supplementation of 100 pregnant women.</li> </ol>

UNICEF supported Ministry of Health in collaboration with its partners to initiate response within 72 hours leveraging pre-positioned stocks and existing partnerships. The affected persons were gathered in 4 sites and the nearest health centers were identified to take care of patients. UNICEF gave supplies for patient treatment, disinfection and shelter and supported fees for disinfection and sensitization agents and their supervisors as well as for psychologists taking care of psychological cases. UNICEF also supported the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in accordance with the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) protocol. UNICEF provided the following supplies to the Ministry of Health: cholera kits, health emergency kits, malaria

<p>diagnosis and treatment medicine, sodium lactate solution, oral rehydration solution and zinc tablets, disinfection products and materials (creoline, calcium hypochlorite, benzyl benzoate lotion, spray pumps, clothing, gloves...) and incentives fees for disinfection and sensitization agents and their supervisors as well as for psychologists taking care of psychological cases. UNICEF also supported severe acute malnutrition cases in children under five and supplementation of lactating women.</p>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>Severe acute malnutrition did not increase as much as expected, so 129 SAM children of 150 expected were treated.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b></p> <p><b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b> Gender equality has been taken into consideration throughout the process of designing and implementing this project. Targeted interventions, also specifically with women and girls to ensure to reach all populations groups, including the most vulnerable, were factored into the design of this project. UNICEF and its partners ensured that opportunities and resources within the affected community were identified and children, youth and parents participated as active agents and played an active part in rebuilding their families.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>No specific evaluation was conducted on CERF funding, but the NPF, with OCHA (Nairobi) UNICEF and WFP support, conducted an analysis exercise to evaluate the coordination mechanisms. Moreover, UNICEF and implementing partners monitored daily the activities and reported weekly to the NPF.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	21.03.14 – 20.09.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-050	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water and Sanitation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene for victims of flooding in Bujumbura town and Bujumbura rural province.		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 90,148	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 10,064
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 90,148	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 2,619
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	5,200	6,500	
b. Male	4,800	6,250	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	10,000	12,750	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,300	2,900	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Facilitate access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene for around 10,000 Burundian victims of flooding for duration of 06 months.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Results		Indicators	
10,000 persons have access to a minimum of 15 L/day of potable water for a duration of 3 months		Number of person with access to 15 L/day for 3 months; Number of person having received a water treatment kit; Number water point installed Quantity of water provided through water trucking	
6,000 people have access to adequate basic sanitation in the IDPs temporary sites		Number of latrines constructed or renovated	
2,000 households receive soap for a duration of 3 months		Number of person having received soap	
2,000 households receive NFI (jerry cans, buckets), for water provision and storage		Number of persons having received NFI Number of items distributed	
6,000 people are sensitized about good hygiene practices in in IDPs temporary sites and surrounding communities		Number of trained or recycled Red-Cross Volunteers; Number of hygiene committee trained in IDPs temporary sites composed of 50 % women;	

	Number of communication/promotion tools available; Number of households having participated to a hygiene promotion session in IDPs temporary sites; Number of hygiene promotion session held by Red-Cross Volunteers in IDPs temporary sites; Evidence of use of soap and water near latrine facilities (wet soap/observation of hand washing outside of latrines).
<b>11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds</b>	
<b>Expected outcomes</b>	<b>Actual achieved outcomes</b>
10,000 persons have access to a minimum of 15 L/day of potable water for a duration of 3 months	12,750 persons living in 4 temporary sites have had access to a minimum of 15 liters per day of potable water. In each of the 4 temporary sites 3 water point equipped with collapsible reservoir and 4 tap each was installed for water provision by water trucking
6,000 people have access to adequate basic sanitation in the IDPs temporary sites	7,650 people in IDPs camps and surrounding communities have had access to adequate basic sanitation
2,000 households receive soap for a duration of 3 months	2,550 households received soap, jerry cans, buckets for water provision and storage.
2,000 households receive NFI (jerry cans, buckets), for water provision and storage	2,550 households received jerry cans, buckets for water provision and storage.
6,000 people are sensitized about good hygiene practices in in IDPs temporary sites and surrounding communities	7,650 people have been sensitized about good hygiene practices in IDPs camps and surrounding communities. Hygiene committee members were composed of 50% women and 50% men and trained by volunteers of the Burundian re Cross.
<b>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</b>	
Affected people living in surrounding communities also received assistance.	
<b>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</b>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b>	
<b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b> Gender equality has been taken into consideration throughout the process of designing and implementing this project. Targeted interventions also specifically with women and girls to ensure to reach all populations groups, including the most vulnerable, were factored into the design of this project.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
No specific evaluation was conducted on CERF funding, but the NPF, with OCHA (Nairobi) UNICEF and WFP support, conducted an analysis exercise to evaluate the coordination mechanisms. Moreover, UNICEF and implementing partners monitored daily the activities and reported weekly to the NPF.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF grant period:	15.04.14-14.10.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-FAO-015	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency restoration of livelihoods of populations affected by climate disturbances		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 6,350,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 35,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 7,462
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 416,307	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 13,250
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	3,900	5,336	For agricultural inputs assistance, FAO uses preferred seeds and other inputs, so called <i>seeds fairs approach</i> , by involving suppliers and beneficiaries from the same area. Using this system they managed to make some costs savings. This increased the number of beneficiaries by 1,700 people (340 households) whose livelihoods had been also affected by floods.
b. Male	3,600	3,864	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	7,500	9,200	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	1,725	1,748	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall objective</li> </ul> <p>The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the improvement of food security and nutrition of farming populations affected by the recent floods and other climate disturbances in order to rebuild assets through an immediate support to resume agricultural activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific objectives :</li> </ul> <p>Ensure rapid access to essential agricultural inputs to 1 500 households (or 7 500 individuals) most affected by the recent climate hazards in 2 provinces of Burundi (Bujumbura City and Bujumbura Rural).</p>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<p>At the end of the implementation of the different activities planned in the framework of this project expected results are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1,500 vulnerable farmers will receive assorted vegetable and crops seeds, fertilizers and other inputs with tools for the setting up seasons 2014B and 2014C. The kit per household is composed of 15 kg of beans seeds for one season, 3,200 cuttings of sweet potatoes and vegetables seeds.</li> <li>WFP will be providing food assistance during the three months that will protect distributed seeds.</li> </ul>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,500 farmers have received various inputs assistance for agricultural seasons 2014C, starting in June and 2015A, starting in September, through seeds and other inputs fairs, using vouchers;</li> </ul>			

- Based on monitoring and evaluation reports after inputs assistance, jointly led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and FAO's field implementing partner, it was found that the assistance has been distributed as follows: 70 per cent have been utilized as in June 2014 (marshlands seasons) while 20 per cent have been reserved for the following season 2015A (September 2014).
- One month after inputs assistance, households started getting first yields of vegetables from which one part served for household consumption and the other for sales. The generated incomes have allowed households to cover other food and non-food expenditures such as cassava flower, cooking oil, salt, soaps, etc. For other crops, harvests started in September and October.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

FAO has been able to reach some households beyond the planned figures as prices were lower with the *seeds fairs approach*. Suppliers were in fact from neighboring communes that had not been affected by the floods and savings have been made on inputs and transportation costs. An increase of 22 per cent (comparing to planned figures) of beneficiaries households, has been reported.

In consultation with the provincial administration and technical service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (DPAE), it was agreed to use agricultural inputs fairs instead of direct distribution, due to various factors including:

- Time: considering planned time of fairs and starting period of the marshes season (late May-mid June), there was a serious risk of missing the season when it came to acquire inputs through common purchasing procedures including calling for bidders and suppliers selection, before organizing direct distribution. Fairs organization is particularly quick and efficient based on the time it requires.
- Fairs value seeds quality: In accordance with the technical service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRIE), DPAE Bujumbura Rural in this case, it involves the whole process of potential local suppliers identification, the visit their stocks, choices of analysis samples, stocks labeling in advance to ensure the quality of seeds that will be brought to the market the day of the fairs. This process may address all the concerns about being able to perform the operation in time.
- The price: The practice of seed fairs requires local suppliers to offer their products in accordance with the prices prevailing in the local markets. The rapid investigation by the DPAE services revealed that as an example; based on the varieties commonly grown for Makutsa beans, the price per kg was FBU 1,300 (May 2014) at the market while at the last FAO order in January 2014, the price was FBU 1,700 per kg when delivered at the province. There is an increase of 24%, regardless of all other costs related to logistics (rent of transportation trucks from the province to the distribution sites, handling expenses, fuel, etc.) supported by FAO while with seed fairs all these costs are supported by the seller himself. Even if we consider that during these fairs, prices may vary from FBU 1,300 to FBU 1,400Fbu, savings ranging from FBU 300 to FBU 400 per kg are always reported.
- The fairs provide a free choice on the quality and quantity: in addition to the inspection made by technicians before, beneficiaries have time and freedom for making their choice of seeds that suit their region the most and then negotiate a price that maximize the inputs quantity they could get access to.

NB : By definition, the approach "seed and other agricultural inputs fairs" is designed as a kind of distribution whereby the farmer does not receive direct inputs but rather vouchers that are exchanged against seeds, mineral fertilizers and other agricultural tools in a market organized for the event. This approach is appropriate at this time of community economic recovery because it gives the choice to beneficiaries for seeds and other agricultural inputs (fertilizers and planting materials, agricultural tools), putting them in direct contact with the sellers for prices negotiations, also strengthening social cohesion. In addition, it also stimulates local micro-economy through supporting fair access to market for farmers associations and private individuals producing seeds and quality planting material.

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES  NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The Red Cross, in partnership with local administrative authorities, monitored the people affected by the disaster from the beginning and established lists that have simplified interventions beneficiaries targeting. This identification has provided effective sizes of households particularly with women and children as heads of households. Based on those lists, women were prioritized for inputs vouchers distribution.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring was part of the evaluation process led on a regular basis by FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (DPAE of Bujumbura).	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	21.02.14 – 20.08.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WFP-024	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergence Assistance to victims of flood, IR-EMOP 200678		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,509,103	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$1,179,799	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 43,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 576,510	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	5,200	5,695	At the end of March 2014, the achieved beneficiaries went beyond the project planning figures, exceeding by 1,080 people. The main reason was that affected people were targeted out of IDPs camps. However, estimated children under-five was not reached as hot meals had only been distributed in IDP camps.
b. Male	4,800	5,385	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	10,000	11,080	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,300	1,567	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To save the lives for about 10,000 people in food and Nutritional insecurity for flooded areas.</li> <li>Specifically, this project will allow immediate access to food and to maintain at least 2 meals per day goal.</li> </ul>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceptable food consumption score for targeted households maintained at 75 per cent during the period of implementation of the project;</li> <li>Frequency of meals in targeted population increased or maintained at least 2 meals a day.</li> </ul>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Around 60 per cent of the households had acceptable food consumption score. However, this rate is still below the target of the project, i.e. 75 per cent of households receiving WFP assistance having an acceptable food consumption score.</li> <li>The evaluation pointed out that the meal frequency at an average of two meals a day was accomplished for both children and adults during the project period.</li> </ul>			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
It was discovered that the flood victims lost a significant quantity of non-food items and, for this reason, a portion of food assistance has been sold as a coping mechanism. This is the reason why only 60 per cent of them have an acceptable food consumption score against the plan of 75 per cent.			

13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b></p> <p><b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b> For the general food distributions, as well as supplementary children's rations, households were represented by females during the distribution exercises. Implementing partners were asked to use as much as possible the gender parity as a key distribution rule. WFP, with the support of the Government and others stakeholders tried to reduce both the exclusion and inclusion errors by relaying on participative approach during beneficiary identification and targeting. During food distribution, an opportunity was given to beneficiaries to voice their concerns, if any. In addition, WFP and cooperating partners (CARITAS and Burundian Red Cross) established a complaint feedback mechanisms at every food distribution site through which women was represented at 50 per cent.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>WFP has implemented a post distribution monitoring evaluation in June 2014. The report will be made available. Based on the Post Distribution Monitoring implemented by WFP in June 2014, the food consumption score (FCS) of 7% of households was poor, 24% had a limited FCS, while only 69% had an acceptable FCS. Even though it was difficult to interpret any improvement due to the lack of baseline, the evaluation concluded a Coping Strategy Index of 27. However, this is high enough to indicate that households have adapted severe strategies to cope with their distress.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	5. CERF grant period:	21.02.14 – 20.08.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-IOM-021	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Camp Management		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency response to floods in Burundi		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 4,311,961	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 16,066	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 40,461
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 383,583	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	5,200	6,293	Following the severe flooding and its consequences, the persons directly affected exceeded the first estimates.
b. Male	4,800	5,819	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	10,000	12,112	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,300	2,303	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The project aims to facilitate access to emergency shelter kits and better targeting of emergency humanitarian assistance to the population affected by floods in Bujumbura through collection and dissemination of beneficiaries' profiling data with the aim to enable them to meet their essential basic needs including emergency shelter.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Results		Indicators	
At least 4 sites reinforced, functional and improved coordination among the response on sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four established sites (Kinama I; Kinama II; Buterere; Kamenge) meet the humanitarian standards requirements;</li> <li>- Number of people received humanitarian assistance per site;</li> </ul>	
Registration of beneficiaries, profiling data management system consolidated and functional in on sites and host communities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of profiled affected population</li> <li>- Number of profiling reports produced and shared among agencies and partners for their humanitarian response</li> </ul>	
Humanitarian assistance on site established and functional in coordination with the other agencies, and the needs to the most vulnerable categories of population affected disseminated among partners and addressed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of people assisted from each sites with food, NFI and basic services using beneficiary lists from the IOM database</li> </ul>	

2,500 people among the most vulnerable population transported from spontaneous settlements to established sites	- Number of people transferred safely to established sites;
600 most vulnerable households affected by floods assisted with emergency shelter kits	- Number of shelter kits procured and distributed

#### 11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

Outcome 1: 4 sites reinforced, functional and improved coordination among the response on sites.

- IOM provided 1,000 corrugated iron as building material for sheds shelter and fences to secure four displacement sites;
- 2,000 tarpaulins were also provided for installation of sheds shelter and services in four displacement sites, some of them have been distributed directly to the victims who have returned to their areas shortly after the disaster.
- Reports and statistics on victims and locations desegregated by age/gender and vulnerability were shared with relevant partners responding to the disaster. In total 3080 people were assisted in the 4 sites that were run by the Burundian Red Cross (791 individuals at Kinama I, 886 individuals at Kinama II, 275 individuals at Kamenge, and 1128 individuals at Buterere).

Outcome 2: Registration of beneficiaries, profiling data management system consolidated and functional in on sites and host communities.

- A systematic record of the people affected by the floods was conducted in four displacement sites (3080 people in Kinama I & II, Kamenge and Buterere) in two collective centers (496 people in the primary School Mubone Catholic branch church Buterere) and in host families in eight urban areas of Kamenge, Kinama, Butere, Cibitoke, Gihosha, Kanyosha, as well as rural areas of Mutimbuzi and Gatunguru (8536 in total). A database has been set up and updates as required.
- Reports and statistics on victims and locations desegregated by age/gender and vulnerability were shared with relevant partners responding to the disaster.
- The data profile of the persons affected by the disaster were produced and shared with the humanitarian community and the Government (National Platform for risk prevention and disaster management). Sixteen (16) on victims and locations desegregated by age/gender and vulnerability were shared with relevant partners responding to the disaster.

Outcome 3: Humanitarian assistance on site established and functional in coordination with the other agencies, and the needs to the most vulnerable categories of population affected disseminated among partners and addressed.

- Using IOM internal resources prior to CERF funding, large batch of NFI consists of 300 blankets were donated to the Burundian Red Cross for distribution to disaster victims in the 4 established sites in Kinama I & II, Kamenge and Buterere.
- An IOM team was in place and was working closely with the Burundian Red Cross to identify in due time the needs of people affected and in particular to try to respond as soon as possible to the needs of the vulnerable categories with special needs such as elderly, orphans of those psychologically affected by the sudden loss of their relatives and belongings including shelters. In this context 300 blankets were distributed to people in the camps.
- IOM staff was always part of the cluster of the national platform form for coordination, evaluation purposes as well as monitoring / advocacy for assistance with the humanitarian community and the National Platform for disaster response.

Outcome 4: 2,500 people among the most vulnerable population transported from spontaneous settlements to established sites.

- This activity has partially been implemented since final IDP sites established by the Government and the Red Cross were close to each other. During the proposal for CERF, discussions were ongoing on establishing further sites in the rural areas of Mutimbuzi and Gatunguru that required transport assistance due to their remote locations, but at the end the Government decided to not establish further sites and chose to rather make efforts to return the victims as soon as possible to their areas of origin and to keep the remaining victims in the host families.
- In total, around 1000 people were moved from the 4 sites to other provinces within the country.

Outcome 5: 600 most vulnerable households affected by floods assisted with emergency shelter kits

Following a weak coordination of the response after the dismantling of established sites and during early returns in their properties, the construction option for temporary shelters made of tarpaulins did not work as planned. Nevertheless, IOM in collaboration with the Burundian Red Cross, identified among the most vulnerable victims 679 families (widows, old people and children heads of household) to whom corrugated sheets, poles, nails carpentry and sheet metal and nails were distributed. The geographical distribution is as follows:

- 236 households in the urban commune of Kinama
- 287 households in the rural areas of Gatunguru, commune Mutimbuzi
- 156 households in the urban area of Buterere

<p>IOM procured 600 shelter kits and used some remaining kits from its warehouse to assist an extra 79 families.</p> <p>In addition, IOM shelter specialists were dispatched before and during the return of IDP sites and were accompanied by the owners of the plots to identify the state of the land and properties to provide technical advice. This avoided vain efforts following any potential weather hazards.</p>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>Unfortunately, IOM was not able to transport affected people back to their areas of origin as there was a governmental decision to not establish further sites but rather make efforts to return the victims as soon as possible to their areas of origin and to keep the remaining victims in the host families.</p> <p>IOM found out that more people were in need of shelter kits and thus resorted to its stock to assist an extra 79 people.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</b>  <b>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</b> The gender equality was mainstreamed during the implementation phase through the provision of assistance and by establishing criteria for choosing the most vulnerable families.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>As part of the implementation of this project, IOM completed project monitoring and evaluation for internal purpose on a regular basis. No specific external evaluation was planned, rather regular meetings among the staff and external partners and implementing partner (Red Cross).</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>



**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	24.03.14 – 23.09.14
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-HCR-020	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency Assistance to persons affected by the flood in Burundi		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 610,617	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 279,678	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 279,517	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	5,200	5,200	
b. Male	4,800	4,800	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	10,000	10,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,300	2,300	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
In coordination with the UN Country Team, the Burundian Red Cross and the Humanitarian Platform, UNHCR as member of the Humanitarian Task Force, will provide affected population with emergency relief items.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
10,000 persons most vulnerable, affected by the flood are living in temporary centers with NFIs			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
10,000 persons most vulnerable, affected by the flood have been supported with NFIs distributed by the Burundian Red Cross.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):			
If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): UNHCR and the Red Cross of Burundi are committed to daily respect gender, age and diversity. Constructed infrastructures have met its principles and distributed NFIs took them into account. The rigorous recording that was carried out after the disaster allowed for accessible statistical data on age and gender and diversity of the persons concerned.			
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?			EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>

	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
14-RR-CEF-048	Child Protection	UNICEF	SOJPAE	Yes	NNGO	\$54,054	19-May-14	19-May-14	
14-RR-CEF-048	Child Protection	UNICEF	Sport Sans Frontieres	Yes	INGO	\$19,958	6-Aug-14	3-May-14	
14-RR-CEF-048	Education	UNICEF	Hope 87	Yes	INGO	\$11,699	26-May-14	1-Jun-14	
14-RR-CEF-049	Health	UNICEF	Ministry of Health	Yes	GOV	\$5,723	10-Jul-14	10-Jul-14	The first installment was in July 2014 although the activity started in February 2014. The reason is that the funds was meant for WHO but it took time in arranging the agreement between UNICEF and WHO for the transfer. WHO started delivering their support (Disbursement for payment of psychologists to support affected people, supervisors and technicians for disinfection) on time after the flooding.
14-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	AHR	Yes	GOV	\$2,619	11-Sep-14	11-Sep-14	
14-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Croix Rouge du Burundi	Yes	RedC	\$9,677	16-Jun-14	16-Jun-14	
14-RR-CEF-050	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Croix Rouge du Burundi	Yes	RedC	\$387	31-Jul-14	31-Jul-14	
14-RR-FAO-015	Food Assistance	FAO	DPAE	Yes	GOV	\$13,250	14-May-14	17-May-14	
14-RR-FAO-015	Food Assistance	FAO	PACT Burundi	Yes	NNGO	\$7,462	14-May-14	17-May-14	
14-RR-WFP-024	Food Assistance	WFP	Croix Rouge du Burundi	Yes	RedC	\$33,000	8-Jun-14	21-Feb-14	
14-RR-WFP-024	Food Assistance	WFP	Caritas	Yes	NNGO	\$10,000	10-Jun-14	1-Apr-14	
		IOM	Croix Rouge du Burundi	Yes	RedC	\$40,461	24-Feb-14	24-Feb-14	
14-RR-IOM-021	Shelter & NFI	IOM	Croix Rouge du Burundi	Yes	RedC	\$40,461	24-Feb-14	24-Feb-14	

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
DPAE	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Agency
IDP	Internally Displaced People
NFI	Non Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Agency
OCHA	Office for Coordination Humanitarian Affairs
PFN	National Platform for the Management of Risks and Disasters
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SOJPAE	La Solidarité de la jeunesse chrétienne pour la paix et l'enfance
TFH	Humanitarian Taskforce
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health
WFP	World Food Programme